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children than either the psychiatrist or neurologist or even the class-room teacher. This fact should occasion no surprise when it is stated that the study of psychology as a science has been practically ignored in the medical curricula throughout the country. The clinical psychologist, however, as I have already said, should be able to detect the chief physical defects found in school children, so that if the laboratory of the clinical psychologist assumes the function of a clearing house for the exceptional child he may be able to refer all suspected cases to proper medical clinics for expert examination and treatment.

4. Clinical psychology is not *pediatrics*. To be sure, the pediatrician deals with children. But his attention is focused on the physical abnormalities of infants; his interest in the phenomena of mental exceptionality is liable to be incidental or perfunctory. In fact, one may read some texts on pediatrics from cover to cover without so much as arriving at a suspicion that there is a body of unique facts converging on the phenomena of departure from the limits of mental normality which require intensive, specialized, expert study and diagnosis. So far as the physical ailments or disabilities of young children are concerned the pediatrician is in a position to render valuable service to the psycho-clinician; likewise so far as concerns the mental deviations of children the psycho-clinician is able to render valuable aid to the pediatrician. But one must not confuse pediatrics with clinical psychology.

5. Clinical psychology is not the same as *introspective, educational or experimental psychology*. It differs from these in its method, standpoint and conceptions. While the clinical psychologist should be grounded in introspective and, especially, experimental, educational and child psychology, expertness in these branches of

psychology does not in itself confer expertness in practical psycho-clinical work. Such expertness comes only from a technical training in clinical psychology and from a first-hand prolonged study by observation, or experiment, or test of various kinds of mentally exceptional children, particularly the feeble-minded, the epileptic and the retarded. The skilled specialist in experimental or educational psychology or experimental pedagogy, is no more qualified to *clinically* examine mental cases, than is the skilled zoologist, physiologist or anatomist able to *clinically* examine physical cases. Clinical work, both in psychology and medicine, requires clinical training. The assumption that any psychologist or educationist is qualified to do successful psycho-clinical work, after learning how to administer a few mental tests, is preposterous and fraught with the gravest consequences. Clinical psychology can have no standing in the professions as long as we permit this absurd notion to prevail.

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#### PENSIONS IN THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE

PENSIONS for its members and associate members have been provided by the governing boards of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and have been financially secured by the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who has with this purpose in view increased the endowment of the institute by a gift to it of securities amounting to about \$500,000 in value. The pension rules which have been adopted provide three-quarters-pay pensions for members of the institute retiring at the age of 65 after fifteen or more years of service, and pensions of from one half to three quarters of full pay, according to the length of service, for members and associate members who retire at 60 years of age. There is also a provision for total disability after ten

years of service, and for widows and orphaned children, at one half the scale upon which members of the staff are pensioned.

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

At its commencement exercises last week Columbia University conferred its doctorate of science on Colonel William C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon General U. S. A., and Dr. Alexis Carrel, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

The Medical Society of London, at its meeting on May 19, elected Sir David Ferrier, F.R.S., president, in succession to Sir Watson Cheyne.

Dr. V. F. K. BJERKNES, professor of geophysics in the University of Leipzig, and Dr. Hugo Hergesell, president of the International Commission for Scientific Aëronautics, Strasbourg, have been elected honorary members of the Royal Meteorological Society.

PROFESSOR GEORGE F. SWAIN, professor of civil engineering in the Graduate School of Applied Science at Harvard University, has been chosen chairman of the Boston Transit Commission to succeed the late George G. Crocker.

PROFESSOR CHARLES J. SMITH, for forty-three years head of the department of mathematics in Western Reserve College and Adelbert College, has presented his resignation and will retire from the faculty at the close of the present college year. He served as professor of mathematics and Perkins professor of natural philosophy and astronomy in Western Reserve College from 1870 to 1882, and as professor of mathematics in Adelbert College from 1882 to the present.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR J. E. READHIMER, superintendent of experiment fields at the University of Illinois since 1901, has entered on his duties as agricultural adviser in Kane County, Illinois. Professor Readhimer began his work at the university when there were no experiment fields in the state outside of Urbana. He has had a part in a great agricultural development in Illinois. As superinten-

dent he has been intimately connected with the development of the experiment fields. He has seen them increase from one (in Urbana) to thirty-five, scattered over the entire state.

GARDNER C. BASSET, Ph.D., of the Johns Hopkins University, in psychology (1913), has been appointed research assistant in the Eugenics Record Office of the Station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, and will continue the work on the intelligence of inbred white rats begun at Johns Hopkins.

DR. HARRISON J. HUNT, of Island Falls, Maine, has been appointed surgeon to the Crocker Land Expedition which is leaving for the north polar regions on July 2 next, under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society and the University of Illinois. Dr. Hunt is a graduate of Bowdoin College and medical school and has had eight years' private practise.

THE C. M. Warren committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences has increased to two hundred dollars the award to Professor E. W. Washburn, University of Illinois, for his work on the design of an adiabatic calorimeter. Professor H. B. Byers, University of Washington, has recently published two papers on the passivity of iron, dealing with researches which were in part made possible by grants from the Warren fund. This fund was bequeathed to the academy "for the encouragement and advance of research in the science or field of chemistry" and the committee in charge is glad to know of investigations which may properly be aided by it. Professor H. P. Talbot, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., is chairman of the committee.

DR. F. D. BARKER, of the department of zoology of the University of Nebraska, has been voted a grant by the trustees of the Bache fund to enable him to continue his study of the parasitic fauna of the Bermudas. Dr. Barker will spend the latter part of this summer and next summer collecting material at Bermuda.